

DAILY REBEL.

on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATTANOOGA:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1862.

SECTION OF EAST TENNESSEE.—It is well known that East Tennessee gave its majority against separation at the 8th of June, 1861.—But public men exerted their influence about this result. Some of have now openly joined our enemies in the ranks of the Federal army, we believe are now in favor of the cause of Southern independence, whilst some have not as yet decided and stand on either side. It is the time for all men, particularly influence and position, to show where they are and what are their feelings. If they are for the South let them show it by some unequivocal demonstration. Let them speak out openly and let every body know what their position is. Now is no time for neutrality or concealment of opinions. The same men who exerted their influence to put East Tennessee in her for the attitude of opposition to the cause of the Confederate States can now redeem their own characters and do much service to their country if they will use similar efforts to induce the people of East Tennessee to act with promptness and decision now on the Southern side. Silence now is evidence of want of devotion to the cause of the South. The men to whom we allude can do much towards placing East Tennessee in a position honorable to herself and advantageous to the cause. Will they do it? If not, they must and will ever be regarded as enemies of their countrymen. We appeal to them as Southern men, as Tennesseans, to forget past differences and let us make Tennessee a unit in the great cause of Southern Rights and Southern Independence which must and will triumph in the end.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

The season of the year is now at hand when our soldiers must be well clad in order to enable them to stand the rigors of a winter's campaign. How this is to be done in the most speedy and economical manner is worthy of serious consideration. The materials for the manufacture of clothing are, we believe, abundant in the country, if the proper steps were taken to bring them into use; but so long as the cost of more money making prevails to the extent it now does, it is difficult to obtain the requisite amount of clothing at anything like fair rates. We have a sufficiency of the raw material—of cotton and wool—if we could get it manufactured upon reasonable terms. As an instance of the exorbitant charges for manufactured goods, we will state that it does not more than twelve or fifteen cents per yard to make clothing, estimating cotton at sixteen cents per pound. Yet, this article, we are told, sells at from fifty to sixty cents per yard. The same is the case with regard to sheetings and shirtings—leaving a clear profit of from forty to fifty cents per yard. Why is this? Never was cotton more abundant. The means for manufacturing are all here, or can be obtained, and labor can be procured at fair rates. So also in regard to kerseys, linseys and woolen jeans. The raw material has somewhat increased in price, but nothing in comparison to the increase in the price of the manufactured article. The cost of the materials necessary to make a yard of jeans will not exceed one dollar and fifty cents. This article sells at from three to five dollars per yard.

These are instances to illustrate the enormous profits which are being made by manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods. So also in regard to shoes and other articles of leather manufacture. Hides are as cheap now as they ever have been, or perhaps cheaper. Leather can be made with equal facility, for we have most of the articles necessary for tanning in great abundance; and yet common shoes, that cost gold for not more than three dollars, are not selling for eight or ten. The result is that a few men are realizing enormous profits, making immense fortunes, whilst the soldiers and a large portion of the community, are suffering for want of the necessary articles of clothing. This is a crying evil in the State which needs correction. These men who are making such enormous profits, whilst they are benefiting themselves, are injuring the great cause in which we are all engaged, and are increasing sore evils up the country. We have an objection to men receiving fair remuneration for their labor, but it is unjust while some men have to sacrifice all for the sake of the country, that others should be amassing such large fortunes. No man ought to desire to take advantage of the necessities of the country to make himself rich. In fact, we think the man whose heart is set upon making money at this time, cares very little for the safety and welfare of the country. We should all share the burdens of this war in common; all should exert their utmost energies to sustain the Government, and to support our armies. But if those at home are only thinking of making fortunes for themselves, instead of providing for the wants of the soldiers who are fighting our battles, it gives a great want of patriotism on their part. Why is it, can any one tell, that articles which we manufacture in the South, and which we raise in the South, have risen so enormously since this war commenced? There is no good reason for it. What is the remedy? We say if manufac-

urers of these articles will not sell them cheaper than the Government, as a matter of necessity, will be compelled to have them manufactured by its own agents, or will have to regulate the prices. The Constitution provides that private property may be taken for public uses, upon paying a fair compensation, and this the Government may be compelled to do, or let our soldiers go without the necessary clothing, which no one will advocate. Soldiers and soldiers' families are absolutely suffering on account of the exorbitant prices which are asked for articles of prime necessity. Public opinion should do all it can to correct these evils, and if that is not sufficient the strong arm of the law should be called to its assistance.

Gen. R. G. Bain.

We learn that this gentleman is raising a brigade for the war. He has, we are informed, three regiments already organized and four more in a state of organization. We have no doubt Gen. Bain will succeed, and we sincerely hope they will be received by the War Department, and Gen. Bain will be appointed Brigadier General, and placed in command of them. Gen. Bain is an accomplished gentleman, has a fine military education, being a graduate of West Point, and has the confidence of the people of East Tennessee. We know of no man who has more of the qualities requisite to constitute a successful general officer, than he possesses.

FROM OUR ARMY IN KENTUCKY.

We have been kindly permitted the use of the following extracts of a private letter received in this city, which will be read with interest by all our readers far and near!

GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 16, 1862.

* * * Since I left Sparta I have not had an opportunity of writing to you. That was about two weeks ago. At Sparta I left the main body of the army and went with Gen. Forrest on his expedition towards Nashville. Hearing that the enemy had a force in Lebanon, we proceeded through Liberty and Alexandria, to that point, but learning there that the Federals were in Murfreesboro, we went to that place. McCook's division of the abolition army, being the rear of the force, left Murfreesboro only a few hours before our arrival. We pushed on after them, towards Nashville and this evening (Sunday the 16th) we came in sight of them about seven miles. They had two thousand cavalry and one entire division of infantry and artillery. Gen. Forrest determined though he had but about one thousand cavalry, to give them a touch of his mettle. He rode in their rear guard and commence shelling them with the two little pieces of artillery he had with him. I have no doubt from the eagerness with which they pushed forward that they believed the whole of Gen. Bragg's army was at their heels. Instead of stopping to camp during the night, they hastened on by forced march to Nashville. On Monday we went down on the Murfreesboro turnpike by the Lunatic Asylum, and drove in their pickets in the vicinity of Dogtown, four miles from Nashville. We crossed over to the Lebanon road at McWhorter's, and drove in their pickets on that road. After reconnoitring in that neighborhood a couple of days, unopposed, although the enemy's force in Nashville was reported to be from 30,000 to 40,000, the command crossed, near the Hermanns, to the North side of the Cumberland. While in the neighborhood of Nashville, Gen. Forrest learned that the enemy had determined to leave Maj. Gen. Thomas with his division, reported 10,000, to hold Nashville. With the remainder of his force, Gen. Bragg was marching with all possible rapidity toward Louisville. The river being too low for navigation, and the railroad being broken up, he had no means of escape, except by turnpike. He was endeavouring to hasten to Louisville to operate against Kirby Smith before Gen. Bragg could reinforce him. Gen. Forrest came over to the North side of Cumberland for the purpose of harassing and delaying the enemy as much as possible, so as to give Gen. Bragg time to make such disposition of his forces as he desired. At the junction above Nashville, and again near Three Springs, and at one of two other places, Gen. Forrest attacked them and thus continued to annoy and delay them very much. We then proceeded to this place, where Gen. Bragg having marched directly from Sparta, he had concentrated his forces. The enemy that was marching from Nashville to Louisville, is now at Bowling Green. Gen. Bragg having thrown a portion of his force in front of them and cut them off from their Northern friends. I can give no opinion as to what will be the next movement, though I do not think that an engagement can be delayed longer than two or three days. In that portion of Kentucky through which we have passed, the sentiment is about equally divided for and against Lincolnism. This is said to be less Southern in its proclivities than the more wealthy and thickly populated portions of the State above us. It would be impossible to depict the ruin that marks the track of the retreating Yankee army. Thousands of negroes, of both sexes and all ages, have been carried off, growing crops and all sorts of stock have been wantonly destroyed, and new and bare chimneys and smoking embers, tell of a scene as one of the means of satiation resorted to by our foes. The residences of Mr. Johnson and Capt. Charles W. Anderson, for a long time agent for the Southern Railroads, were burned near Murfreesboro. Their families were turned out doors without being permitted to take their clothing with them. The ecstasy with which we were received by all classes, old and young, male and female, beggars, description and exceeds the comprehension of those who have not lived under Federal despotism. Nothing that I have ever seen at the most excited religious revivals compares with many of the scenes that I witnessed. At

Murfreesboro' particularly, there was such a demonstration as to give the highest joy to the Confederate soldiers, and at the same time for ever embitter his heart against our abolition invaders.

[COMMUNICATED] THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESS IN TIME OF WAR.

The Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi, in a speech in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, on the Exemption bill, said: "Pass this bill, and at every cross-road will spring up a newspaper, with its corps of editors and printers."

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It is related of our army, during the Mexican war, that the general, desiring to have his orders published, and not having a roll showing the former occupation of the men under his command, instructed his adjutant to give the command, while on parade, "All printers, to the front and centre, march!" The rank and file of our army will be greatly thinned by sixteen months active and hard service. Recruits are wanted for all the companies.

B. F. Moore, Lieut. Col.

sep 24-1w Supt. Recruiting Dept.

Chattanooga Rebel, Georgia Banner, Athens Post, Cleveland Banner, and several Anti-slavery papers.

F. M. LAVENDER, Lt. Col.

20th Tenn. Reg't.

The 28th Tennessee Regiment.

This regiment, after six months active and hard service in the swamps and lagoons of Mississippi, is now on its return to Tennessee, and will be at Chattanooga in a few days.

All officers and soldiers belonging thereto now in Crossville, Tenn., foolishly and without delay.

Those of the regiment who are absent without leave, or who have countermanded the services with other commands, may save themselves from certain and severe penalties by a prompt obedience to this call.

The ranks of this regiment have been greatly thinned by sixteen months active service. Recruits are wanted for all the companies.

Sept 24-1w D. H. CROOK, Maj.

20th Tenn. Reg't.

The 20th Tennessee Regiment.

This regiment is now on its way and will be at Chattanooga in a few days. All officers and men belonging thereto now in Middle Tennessee, will collect at their place forthwith and without delay.

Those of the regiment who are absent without leave, or who have countermanded themselves with other commands, may save themselves from certain and severe penalties by a prompt obedience to this call.

The ranks of this regiment have been greatly thinned by sixteen months active and hard service. Recruits are wanted for all the companies.

F. M. LAVENDER, Lt. Col.

20th Tenn. Reg't.

The 19th Tennessee Regiment.

This regiment is now on its way and will be at Chattanooga in a few days. All officers and men belonging thereto now in East Tennessee, will collect at their place forthwith and without delay.

Those of the regiment who are absent without leave, or who have countermanded themselves with other commands, may save themselves from certain and severe penalties by a prompt obedience to this call.

The ranks of this regiment have been greatly thinned by sixteen months active and hard service. Recruits are wanted for all the companies.

B. F. MOORE, Lieut. Col.

19th Tenn. Reg't.

20th Tennessee Register copy, and send bill to this office.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

HAVE a few Barrels of Flour for sale.
sep 24-1w JHN S. BREWER.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 31.

I, HERMAN, and my further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand personal services of the men in the ranks, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. A Provost Marshal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will sell at public auction, the 29th inst., the property of D. J. Brown, consisting of wine, stock, household and kitchen furniture.
sep 24-1w D. H. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Major-General's Orders.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 32.

II. Col. A. J. McKinstry of the 2d regiment, Ala. Vol., is assigned to the command of the Post at Chattanooga, and the troops between Hixson and Bridgeport.

By command of Maj. Gen. N. Jones,
C. S. Forces.

Major-General's Orders.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 33.

I. Maj. Gen. N. Jones and my further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand personal services of the men in the ranks, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. A Provost Marshal.

Orders Commander of the Post.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 34.

I. Maj. Gen. N. Jones and my further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand personal services of the men in the ranks, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. A Provost Marshal.

Orders Commander of the Post.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 35.

I. Maj. Gen. N. Jones and my further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand personal services of the men in the ranks, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. A Provost Marshal.

Orders Commander of the Post.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 36.

I. Maj. Gen. N. Jones and my further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand personal services of the men in the ranks, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. A Provost Marshal.

Orders Commander of the Post.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 37.

I. Maj. Gen. N. Jones and my further orders the Police Guard will cease to halt or demand personal services of the men in the ranks, but will pass them with all due courtesy.

By order of CHAS. W. PEDEN,
Lieut. A Provost Marshal.

Orders Commander of the Post.

Headquarters C. S. Forces,
Chattanooga, Sept. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 38.

I. Maj.